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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 29 July 21, 1962 Section 1 — News

JFK: *His critics are multiplying* .....(531)

LOBBYISTS: *Is thorough probe coming?* ....(531)

BUSINESS: *Some advice on advertising* ....(532)

BUDGET: *How bureaucrats unbalance it* ....(533)

USIA: *Peddling New Frontier books* .....(533)

Trouble in Paradise: Three months ago, the "snow job" which the Kennedy Administration had performed on the press, radio and TV media was acknowledged to be alarmingly successful in diminishing to the vanishing point any criticism of the Administration in most of these media.

The "snow job" still remains formidable and observers warn it still should not be underestimated. But events in the meantime have produced a new situation. "The crisis of confidence" has become a well-worn phrase in recent weeks and numerous departures from the "Administration line" have begun to appear in print and on the air.

Most significantly, various former faithful collaborators with the White House press machine and columnists of the liberal stamp have begun to voice criticism of JFK's Administration—at times actually opening fire on him. The campaign of Walter Winchell against the Kennedys and the products of the Allen-Scott column are examples. (Robert Allen of Allen-Scott is the former partner of Drew Pearson.)

Another friend—or is it "former friend"?—whose new attitude attracts amused attention in Washington is Charles Bartlett, who for some time has served as Capital correspondent of the liberal Chattanooga, Tennessee, *Times*. More recently he has also been writing a syndicated column.

His credentials as an "intimate of JFK" are good. He was an usher at JFK's wedding to Jacqueline Bouvier (and was reported to have first introduced the two). He also served as proxy for the godfather at the christening of John F. Kennedy, Jr., on December 8, 1960. His friendliness to the political fortunes of JFK and the New Frontier's policies has been well-known.

But on July 2, his column "News Focus" appearing in the Hearst New York *Journal-American* dealt with the "crisis in confidence," the unhappy relations between business and JFK.

Speaking of Kennedy's reprisal against the U. S. Steel Corporation, Bartlett said: "The incident served to bring to fever point in the business mind the smoldering concerns over the inexperience of the President, the antagonism of his brother, the theoreticism of Heller, the opportunism of Dillon and the casuism of Galbraith and Schlesinger."

As one observer put it, "mention of the 'inexperience' of the President would have justified one of the more drastic reprisals visited on dissentient writers by the President several months ago." It is well-known that the President is very sensitive to such an adjective, as it is an echo of the charges used by the opponents of his nomination—Harry Truman, Lyndon Johnson and other old-line Democratic figures.

"Inexperience" and "immaturity" are the words JFK doesn't like to hear. They fit too well into the thesis, reported recently by the Wall Street Journal, *that JFK is slated to "become a one-term President." (White House aides show great nervousness over the spread of the expression "one-term President.")*

Moreover, it is remarked that the wounding words of Bartlett applied as well to JFK's right-hand men—brother Bobby, Douglas Dillon, Walter Heller, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., J. Kenneth Galbraith—and are enough to ensure him at least a cool reception in those powerful quarters.

All of which spurs infinite speculations wherever newsmen gather about the present efficacy of the famous "snow job" on the press. (See "Treason in the Ranks" on Page 533.)

The Lobbyists: President Kennedy's recent remarks attacking lobbyists who opposed his unsuccessful sugar quotas bill (which would have aided foreign growers at the expense of domestic producers) have served only to call attention to the lobbying activities of his own political allies—not only in regard to sugar but also in the mammoth field of foreign aid.

Coming up is a Senate investigation of the activities of lobbyists for foreign governments. Those familiar with the machinations of many lobbyists for foreign nations believe a thorough congressional probe of their activities is long overdue. It is known that many liberals, who publicly profess to think only in terms of unselfishly aiding smaller or developing nations, have reaped rich rewards in this field.

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High on this list is David Lilienthal, former Atomic Energy Commission chairman and a liberal who has long promoted himself as a selfless champion of the underdog. A little mentioned fact is that Lilienthal has carried on a lucrative career as a registered foreign lobbyist. (He is registered as such with the Justice Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.)

Some of his most notable work has been for the Iranian government. As head of the Development and Resources Corporation, a New York firm, Lilienthal and his associates received a total of $78.3 million, for various projects, from the Iranian government between 1956 and 1960. This is about 13.3 per cent of all the foreign aid money the United States gave Iran during that period.

This big-payoff foreign lobbying obviously represents a lot of sugar and not the kind Kennedy was talking about. But, aside from HUMAN EVENTS and a scattering of other references, such activities have received scant examination. Now that the Senate is readying a probe of the operations of those lobbying for foreign nations, it is hoped that the probe includes a long overdue investigation of activities such as Lilienthal's.

Stahr Unmuzzled: Former Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., re-opened the subject of military muzzling last week with a blast at the Defense Department's circumvention of the military in devising US defense strategy. In an interview in West Virginia, the ex-secretary sharply criticized the growing centralization of the decision-making power in the hands of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Stahr, whose anti-Communist statements while in office had been severely censored, declared that the military leadership is sidetracked and ignored.

"More and more," said Stahr, "the decisions once made by the military chiefs, as individuals, are made by the secretary and his staff." McNamara's immediate staff, say observers, has always been considered "anti-military."

Comptroller Charles J. Hitch, a top McNamara adviser, "doesn't know an M-14 from a basketball," complains one Air Force General. Paul H. Nitze, the Assistant Defense Secretary for International Security Affairs, is considered one of the chief brains behind eliminating America's "first-strike" weapons. NATO Commander Lauris Norstad, among others, has sharply attacked the Nitze doctrine of preventing NATO from immediately retaliating with nuclear weapons against a Soviet blow.

"McNamara's power grab," remark observers, "is more than an attempt at efficiency. It is part of the President's systematic campaign to downgrade the military." Part of this campaign includes Kennedy's earlier scrapping of the Operating Coordinating Board, the bypassing of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Cuba, the elimination of the B-70 and saturating of War Colleges and military agencies with State Department personnel.

Medicare: Despite a last-ditch effort by the Administration to appeal to the "old folks" vote, Republicans are predicting the Kennedy medicare program for the aged, even in a revised version, won't get through Congress this year.

As reported in HUMAN EVENTS last week, the Administration tacked a medicare amendment (the Anderson amendment) on to the public welfare bill in the Senate. If the public welfare bill with the Anderson amendment passes the Senate, it will, in all likelihood, go to a joint Senate-House conference committee for an ironing out of the differences between the Senate and House versions.

This can give no real comfort to the Administration since the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), will select the House members to sit on the conference committee (subject to approval by the Speaker). Reportedly "burned up" at the Administration's attempts to bypass his own committee, which has medicare legislation before it, Mills is thought to be in no mood for a compromise. Hence, he will probably not recommend conference members sympathetic to the White House bill.

The recent physicians' strikes in Saskatchewan and Austria, moreover, have not helped the Administration in convincing lawmakers we should have more public health legislation.

Kennedy claims that medicare does not regulate doctors' fees as does the Saskatchewan plan. Yet many lawmakers recall that the recent socialist Premier of Saskatchewan, T. C. Douglas, promised Saskatchewan doctors in 1959 that no plan would regulate doctors' fees unless they approved of such a scheme. The doctors never approved. Nevertheless, Douglas pushed for such a program (finally enacted July 1), thus triggering the strike.

Business and the Press: Senator Barry Goldwater performed a service by putting into the *Congressional Record* (July 5) a speech by Donald I. Rogers, popular conservative columnist, before a group in New York called the Washington Round Table. The speech brought forcefully to the attention of businessmen the fact that they have been spending their advertising money in media controlled by what Rogers calls their enemy—their enemy being those forces that are aligned against the free enterprise system.

"If I were a top executive of a company," said Rogers, "I would quietly lay down the policy that prohibited advertising in any publication or upon any TV show which had a predominately leftish tinge to it. Only a few newspapers would have to be eliminated and other newspapers in the same cities are perfectly capable of doing the advertising job required."

Rogers apparently would like to see a switch of advertising revenues in New York from the *Times* to the *Herald Tribune* (where he appears) and the *World-Telegram & Sun*, which "get very sparse pickings indeed from the American business community which they support so effectively in their editorial policies."

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In Washington, Rogers favors the *Evening Star* and the *Daily News* (Scripps-Howard) over the *Post*. In St. Louis, he favors the "pro-business" *Globe-Democrat* over the liberal *Post-Dispatch*.

Rogers also mentioned Chet Huntley and David Brinkley of NBC, Howard K. Smith of ABC and Charles Collingwood of CBS as examples of television commentators who, he said, use business funds to produce programs "dedicated to undermining" business.

Finally, Rogers pointed out that even in conservative papers the publishers allow their editors to fill the opinion pages with liberal columnists. He counseled against attempts to influence the policies of newspapers, radio and TV networks—"they have the right to pursue their" policies themselves. But, he added, "there is nothing unethical—indeed I think the practice is most ethical—in making sure that your company's dollars don't go to undermine your company and all other companies operating within the framework of the free enterprise system."

What has been happening, he emphasized, is that "skillful liberals are using the money of your stockholders . . . to finance attacks upon you."

Doctors' Strike: Much of the American press reports favorably on the stubborn resistance of the Socialist government to popular demands that the government stop the Saskatchewan doctors' strike by yielding to the medical men's objections to the medicare regulations. Various facts about the revolt against socialized medicine in that Canadian province have been played down or omitted in many American papers—as Capitol Hill sees it.

One outstanding exception is the coverage by Eugene Griffin, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. Griffin has stressed the popular reaction against the Socialist provincial government and the public sympathy with the doctors on strike.

In recent days, he has reported on the political situation behind the strike. He quotes W. Ross Thatcher, leader of the Liberal party opposition in the provincial legislature, as saying that the medical care issue has killed socialism as a political force in Saskatchewan. Thatcher formerly belonged to the Socialist party but left it six years ago because of its "leftish tendencies." "If we had an election tomorrow," he said, "I am sure that the CCF [Socialists] would not win a single seat in the legislature."

CCF has 34 of the 55 seats and the Liberals 19. Liberals have won all of the three by-elections since the 1960 election, all on the issue of medicare. Griffin in his report also pinpoints various Leftists and pro-Communists in the CCF set-up.

Government Spending: As we enter the new fiscal year, it becomes increasingly evident that last year's $7 billion government deficit was caused not by an unexpected decline in revenue but by the increasing expenditures of the New Frontier.

Current Kennedy Administration plans are to hire 46,045 more persons than are now on the government payroll. This despite the fact that there are now 131, 361 more employes than at this same time last year.

A check of spending by the big government agencies shows a shocking jump in the fiscal year just completed. Spending by the Housing and Home Finance Agency led the list by shooting up 347 per cent. Agriculture Department spending went up 24 per cent, Commerce Department 51 per cent, HEW 52 per cent and Interior spending rose 49 per cent.

Senate Republicans and conservative Democrats pointed out such facts in their recent unsuccessful effort to stave off President Kennedy's request for an $8 billion hike in the national debt ceiling. In opposing this new limit, Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) noted that it represented an added debt obligation of $40 for every man, woman and child in the nation.

Treason in the Ranks: Not a few on Capitol Hill have begun to notice a number of formerly bold New Frontiersmen defecting from the ranks on important party issues. For example, Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.)—against strong White House pressure—initiated proceedings in the Senate which led to that body's drastic slicing of aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. Long a down-the-line Kennedy man, Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) amended the same bill to slash aid to an Administration Sacred Cow, Nehru's India.

Another New Frontiersman now emerging as one of its sharpest critics is Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson (D.-Wash.). The bitter gall in the wormwood for President Kennedy is that Jackson was Democratic National Chairman in 1960, *selected by Kennedy himself.*

Jackson, however, has become a consistent opponent of New Frontier philosophy. He has assailed the United Nations (indirectly insulting Adlai Stevenson in his assault). He has criticized the State Department and its anti-colonialist posture and some of the Administration's defense programs. When Kennedy was adamant against renewing nuclear testing, Jackson first demanded underground testing and then resumption of tests in the atmosphere.

In a March 13 speech, he launched verbal missiles at the overloading of federal payrolls by the Administration.

"Kennedy's cut off the *Herald Tribune* from the White House," remarked one lawmaker. "What's he going to do with 'Scoop'?"

The New Frontier Bookshelf: The United States Information Agency, under the rule of Edward R. Murrow, has apparently decided to forego its anti-Communist or factual reporting activities and

REVEREND WALTER WARFIELD, State Representative, Illinois-Missouri Association of Regular Baptist Churches, Elmhurst, Illinois: "I appreciate HUMAN EVENTS reporting on current events. We need more of this to combat the growing socialism in our government today. So many people, church members included, are asleep to what is happening around them."

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become a book-peddler for the New Frontier. The only trouble is that the taxpayers have to pay agent's fees.

The USIA, according to Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), last year sent out a list of "Special Presentation Items" to various countries for the purpose of insuring that "important American books" reach "key people abroad." These items, said Lipscomb are comprised of unclassified projects "costing $25.00 or more at list price."

Included among these special items which are now flooding foreign countries, thanks to the USIA's pushing tactics, is a "New Frontier Bookshelf." This is not Lipscomb's name for it; this is the official name given it by the USIA.

Included in this Bookshelf are volumes by such liberals as J. Kenneth Galbraith, Chester Bowles, Harlan Cleveland, Walt W. Rostow and Thomas K. Finletter. The majority of these men are or have been members of Americans for Democratic Action.

Chester Bowles' *The Coming Political Breakthrough*, says Lipscomb, "contains the full text of the Democratic party's platform, including the parts not read to the TV audience during the convention."

UN bond salesman Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, claims his book, *The Promise of World Tensions*, reaches "into some of the best minds of the Western world—Ralph Bunche, Lester Pearson, Adlai Stevenson, Arthur Lewis, Paul Hoffman."

It is significant, remarked Lipscomb, that "the USIA made no attempt to present a balanced picture of American views . . . All in all, the obvious purpose of these Bookshelf volumes is to present America as a nation dedicated to socialistic pursuits."

Ribicoff: The former fair-haired boy from Connecticut, Abraham Ribicoff, has resigned from his soft post as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The boy wonder, who, it is whispered, was slated at one time for a seat on the Supreme Court, may be severely disappointed now that he has been forced by the Administration to take to the hustings, campaigning in Connecticut for the US Senate.

Ribicoff has hardly performed the miracles the liberal press and the Administration expected of him. Kennedy's medical care for the aged program, which Ribicoff was expected to help ram through Congress, still lies dormant in the House Ways and Means Committee, with the Administration trying the Anderson "compromise" in the Senate.

The Washington *Daily News* has given the former Governor of Connecticut a pleasant farewell gift in uncovering the nasty bit of news that HEW recently whitewashed the exposure of severe mismanagement of public funds by the Public Health Service. The minor scandals in the PHS and the HEW whitewash have hardly helped the Administration in its demands for more public health funds or in its push for HEW administration of medical care for the aged.

As always seems to be the case with Ribicoff, he once again leaves a position of responsibility with the costs and the size of its bureaucracy much higher than when he took office. In the two short years in which he has been responsible for HEW budgets, Ribicoff has managed to up the costs by $1 billion over the previous administration.

One could hardly expect more from a man who had managed as governor to spend as much on welfare in two years as his predecessor spent on the entire budget for Connecticut in his last two years in office. (See HUMAN EVENTS, December 15, 1960.)

Capitol Camera: The Research Institute of America's nationwide poll of businessmen shows: 92.6 per cent believe JFK is "expanding government power too much," 73 per cent disapprove of Bobby's conduct as Attorney General and 72.8 per cent are distrustful of the President's top advisers.

• *Evidently television isn't a complete "wasteland" to FCC Chairman Newton Minow. His brother-in-law draws $15,000 a year for producing Adlai Stevenson's weekly United Nations TV program.*

• Even Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) has come down out of the clouds to find that the Administration's prestige is sinking. Stated Morse recently: "Whether or not the Administration is fully aware of it, public confidence in the handling of many foreign policy matters by the Administration is slipping badly."

• *United Nations social and economic projects now cost about $1 million per day. The UN's programs for social and economic development and planning now employ nearly 17,000 persons.*

• The New Frontier, which took such an embarrassing licking in Congress on its farm bill, is now smarting over the verdict of the nation's turkey growers against federal control of their industry. In a national referendum the turkey growers overwhelmingly rejected the control program which Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and his agents had been vigorously promoting for months.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Good intentions will always be pleaded for every assumption of power. . . . It is hardly too strong to say that the Constitution was made to guard the people against the dangers of good intentions. . . . There are men in all ages who mean to govern well, but they mean to govern. They promise to be good masters, but they mean to be masters. —DANIEL WEBSTER

Volume XIX, No. 29—Section II July 21, 1962

The Heckscher Plan

Government Control of Art

By RICHARD HIRSCH, Director, Allentown [Pa.] Art Museum
From the Allentown *Call-Chronicle*

THE MAIN SPEAKER at the general session of the 57th annual conference of the American Association of Museums in Colonial Williamsburg was August Heckscher, special White House consultant on the arts.

Heckscher, who is on public record as believing that the harried artist of our times must be "protected" from the unfeeling general public and that this mission of mercy must be assumed by the Federal government, presented 560 museum delegates with his views concerning the plight of the arts in America.

Heckscher's presentation followed directly the documented report of a speaker stating that 70 million Americans had visited our museums last year, while every four days a new museum was being opened somewhere in this country. It is a tribute to Heckscher's rhetoric that his message could be one of such fervent hope for hasty improvement in the dismal condition of our culture, thanks to plans being hatched in the White House.

Heckscher's present problems seem, according to his account, to be mostly in the area of "selling" these plans to professionals in the arts from coast to coast. Apparently, this involves a deafening tinkling of tea cups.

By reminding everyone that the Metropolitan Opera might not have had a season had not Secretary of Labor Goldberg made the governing board of the Met knuckle under to the demands of the union in control of the orchestra, Heckscher made his point about salvation for the arts as a Federal responsibility. More dangerously, in the view of many professionals at Williamsburg, Heckscher made out the Federal government to be the sole source of artistic wisdom in the country.

It would be highly unfair to say that Heckscher was making a campaign speech for his appointment by acclamation as our first minister of culture. This was not his purpose at all. Although he wore the first person singular quite threadbare during his speech, everyone was quite sure that his aims were selfless. He was merely the mouthpiece for the present conviction of innate infallibility afflicting all inhabitants or desk-holders at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Apparently, it has been decided somewhere between the solarium and the new breakfast nook that the booming art-consciousness of the American public constitutes a depressed area.

It would seem that some of the important people who have chosen to cover with beige paint the mahogany furniture that belongs to the traditions of the Presidential mansion have also decided that, to correct the dust-bowl of American non-culture, they must assume control of the arts, the museums, the concert halls and the stages of this country.

THIS NEWS FROM HECKSCHER was received by 560 museum delegates with the polite applause of the condemned. Were the implications of his statements carried out, American museums could expect to become static within a matter of a few years. Were these plans, so casually alluded to, to become reality we could look forward to an "Official Art" of the sort which forced Cezanne to become a rebel and Monet to be an outcast.

"Official Art" exists in our present day. It is no myth. It exists in the Soviet Empire. Khrushchev redefined it for the Bulgarian Communist intellectuals only weeks ago. It exists in Red China where the traditions of art as poetry have been shattered by demands that Chinese artists confine themselves to three themes: Westernized depictions of slavemasters (Mao, Chou, Lenin *et al.*); the "Happiness" of the slaves in the communes; or the struggle against the "Imperialists."

Government control, depicted in such rosy-pink terms by Heckscher, means the death of the arts. This is predictable even if such control, in its first stages, is only gradually achieved by proffers of tax monies, naturally shorn of their usual one-third handling charges.

If Big Brother had been "helping" the arts in 1959, Allentown would not have a museum today. If Federal "aid" is provided to the arts, civic pride and private generosity will dry up. This is historically demonstrable.

As seen from Washington, this progressive hardening of the arteries which presently support the American arts may seem merely the usual necessary breaking of eggs to make a Federal omelet. This indifference is understandable when one considers that, as Federal guidance of the arts becomes a status prerogative, nothing could be more thrilling to certain desk-holders than pulling strings for admission into the Star Chamber of our First Assistant Secretary for the Arts.

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Domestic 'Science' for Dad

By EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is guiding husbands—the blundering oafs—in the art of home management.

In Office of Education Bulletin 289 the Dads of America are guided in attitudes toward their wives and children, management of household money and even how to spend their free time.

All this and more can now be learned by Mr. America "by the creative application of present knowledge in the fields of administrative leadership and psychology of learning."

As a "human aid" to Dad's adjustment to a working wife, the 153-page bulletin suggests that a high school group might stage a play called "Help Wanted." When the curtain rings down, "the group leader or teacher guides the discussion" on how Mother's "dual role" affects Dad's feelings.

"How do you think George really feels about his wife Martha taking the job?"

At last, every George, Dick and Harry can feel secure that Our Great White Father in Washington is reaching into the nation's most remote hamlet to aid them in "conscious planning" of "family goals." No longer need the Old Man worry whether he is shouldering his democratic share of homemaking chores.

The Office of Education suggests these tasks for his guidance:

"Can he help by:

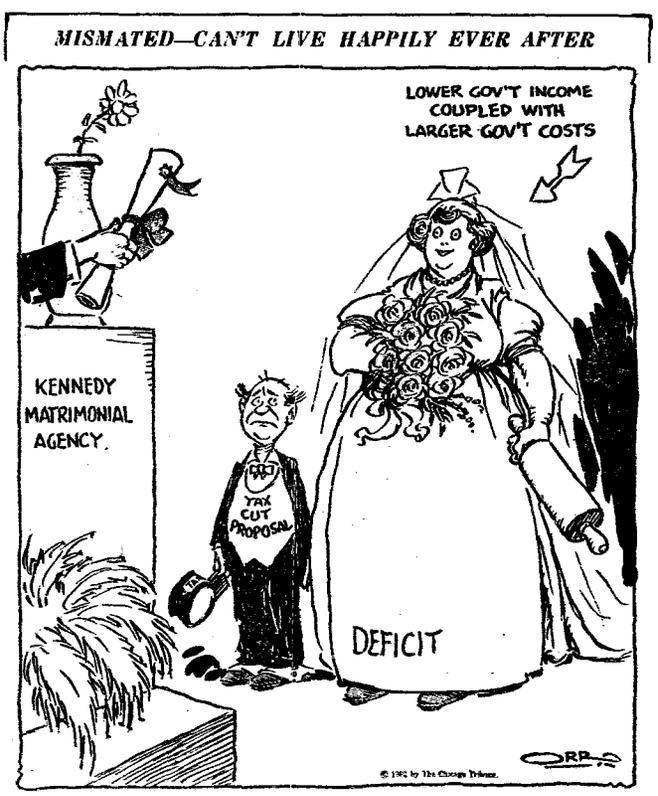
"Getting children ready for school?

"Supervising children in the late afternoon?

"Taking children to the library?

"Helping the child with the use of his money?"

Gone are the terrible days when a domestic tyrant rode roughshod over family feelings, strewing complexes in his path.



For Dad's re-education, scenes are presented of how father and son can cope with such problems as mowing a lawn.

"*BOY*: I'll mow this end.

"*FATHER*: No; I want to start the mowing back here."

A "hidden panel" of students is aghast to hear this: "father authoritatively voiced 'no' with no explanations." With what tragic result? "Boy may throw down his tools and leave, his independence stifled."

Instead, Dad is to bone up on his human engineering by acting like this:

"*BOY*: I'll mow this end.

"*FATHER*: Say son, would you trade with me? There's a bumpy spot there and I'd like to see how to handle it with this mower.

"*BOY*: Okay-dokey, Dad."

Another class discussion turns the spotlight on Dad's "decision making" in the management of his family's income. Students probe the case of one Mr. Gross, who tries to get his wife, a waitress, to reveal the amount of tips she receives.

In order to determine whether Mrs. Gross should grant her husband's request, the class is encouraged to "react to the situation" by asking:

"Does Mr. Gross use any money for which he does not account?"

To help Dad (and Mom too!) cope with marriage the Education Office refers him to such films as "Who's Boss?" "This Charming Couple" and "It Takes All Kinds."

Dad's free time is also geared to "helping family members to meet new problems and to live enriched lives under our ever-changing conditions."

A class member, who's kept tabs on his Old Man for a year, hails Dad's "learning experience" which resulted in his devoting more time to the group.

"Dad used to be glued to the televison every evening; now he spends more time in active sports."

Poor American Dads! It seems they're going to have everything planned for them—even their fun!

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PRESTIGE VS. FREEDOM—" . . . the men in the White House . . . . are the officials who believe that what's good for the President's prestige is good for the country . . . . I don't agree with this. The office of the Presidency deserves the respect of every American citizen, but I certainly don't feel it is of overriding importance to maintain the prestige of the man holding that office if we have to count the cost in American freedom." **(Senator Barry Goldwater)**

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

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QUESTION

of the Week

QUESTION—Some of my liberal friends object when I refer to the Americans for Democratic Action as left-wing. Is it unfair to call the ADA left-wing?

ANSWER—The magazine *Progressive* referred to "Americans for Democratic Action, the most articulate and influential organization of the non-Communist left" and the *ADA World* reprinted the statement (January 8, 1948).

In the *ADA World* of February 19, 1948, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., now a member of the White House staff, said: "Through most of the world today, the only hope of democracy and peace lies in the triumph of the non-Communist left. Now the non-Communist left of Europe and Asia can find understanding and support in the US. Leon Blum recently rebaptized it as 'the Third Force.' The mission of ADA is to operate as the third force in the United States."

It is not unfair to call the ADA left-wing. The new HUMAN EVENTS Supplement will make this very clear (see ad on page 548).

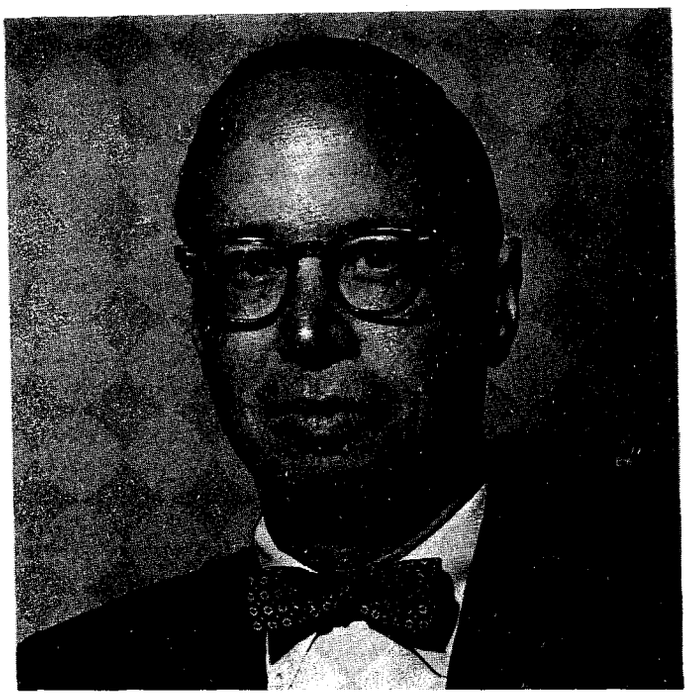
The Dope Habit

From the New York *Herald Tribune*

In looking over the government list of materials in its strategic stockpile, a checker discovers an item to make a gangster's eyes glisten: Opium. The stockpile contains 194,000 pounds of the stuff, which is 21,000 pounds above the maximum limit originally wanted. It cost the US $13.3 millions to acquire, but its market value today is listed as $16.3 millions, a tidy profit. But where to sell it?

SENATOR CAUCUS by Pete Wyma

"You and your boys received any invitations to one of those White House parties yet?!!"



says Arthur Schlesinger . . .

Capitalists Are Cowardly

YOU CAN PROVE SCHLESINGER WRONG

CAPITALISTS ARE COWARDLY, says Arthur Schlesinger. Therefore, reasons JFK's No. 1 Braintruster, "there seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of New Deals."

Every child born in America has a stake in capitalism. You know scores of Americans who realize that and are NOT cowardly and WILL resist the advance of socialism.

You can spur them to action by putting HUMAN EVENTS into their hands for five weeks. After they have become acquainted with HUMAN EVENTS, they may send $1 trial subscriptions to other NOT cowardly Americans.

Make up your list today. Rush it to HUMAN EVENTS. PROVE SCHLESINGER WRONG.

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Canada's Funny Money Party

From the Montgomery *Advertiser*

Canada's Social Credit party, which emerged from obscurity to a position where it may hold the balance of power in the Canadian Parliament, is a radical amalgam of Poujadism, the Townsend plan, anti-Semitism, socialism, fascism and just about everything else imaginable.

During the campaign which won the party a substantial bloc of seats in Parliament, where it had held none before, Real Caouette, the party incendiary in Quebec, offered the voters the world in a jug.

"You want money?" he asked his audiences. "We'll give you money. You want a new car, a cottage? We'll see that you get them."

Where will the money come from? Simple, Caouette says. Print it. Establish a national dividend based on what the party considers the true wealth of the country—natural resources—and make every man a king. The party's speakers say that only a Jewish banking conspiracy stand in the way of Utopia.

Omit certain elements of the pitch—the anti-Semitism, for instance—and tone down the rest to something a trifle closer to reality and the party's ideas are not so different, at that, from those of many of President Kennedy's egghead advisers'.

In every country there seems to be a gullible element which can be persuaded to believe that economic paradise can be achieved by a hat trick. The details vary, but at bottom the programs have much in common.

However, the Social Credit party deserves recognition as the looniest group around at the moment—a fact that is undoubtedly painful to Canadians in their sometimes haughty contempt of the United States, its people and leaders.

Murderous Foreign Aid Rider

From the New York *Daily News*

Congress has no fiercer foes of government deficit financing than Representatives Howard A. Smith (D.-Va.) and Frank Bow (R.-Ohio).

These patriotic penny-pinchers have dreamed up a simple—but simply murderous, from foreign aid fans' point of view—rider which they hope to tack to the current foreign aid authorization bill.

SMITH

BOW

The Smith-Bow rider says that no money authorized for foreign aid shall be appropriated if the government's budget was unbalanced in the preceding year.

As Bow blandly remarks, the amendment would merely state that "we will not give to foreign nations money we don't have"—and who could justly quarrel with that?

How far the Smith-Bow amendment will get, we don't know. But it's the most appetizing idea we've heard of recently.

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Section Three
July 21, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The Cult of the Slob

By MAX RAFFERTY

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land . . . ?
MARKHAM

WE SPEAK TODAY of changes—desirable or necessary—in the high schools of the land. Ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to consider with me the case of the triumphant Slob. . . .

He stands before us at this moment, unwashed and unregenerate. His hair is agleam and adrip with oil, kneaded behind into strange whorls and sinuosities. Below the ears and following the slack jaw line, it descends in bristling tufts, and with an exuberance unknown since the more militant days of the late General Burnside. Hairiness, in fact, is the very badge and symbol of the Slob. He spends a considerable portion of his day coiling and matting, as the Mock Turtle did reeling and writhing.

Our Slob is apt to wear his clothing much as the ladies of Regency days flaunted their bodices—for purposes of revealing rather than concealing. His shirt is open to the fourth button, coyly baring naked flesh down even to the navel. Trousers are slick denim, buckled low upon the hips and hinting at an eager willingness to go even lower. Boots are standard Slob attire, as is the cheap leather jacket with GENTS or ROADRUNNERS blazoned luridly upon its back.

His stance approximates the so-called debutante slouch of a generation ago. His walk is an exaggerated, hip-swinging roll which harks back to the gait of the old salt-water sailor temporarily marooned on land. His talk is a modern thieves' jargon, relying strongly upon scarcely disguised obscenity and intelligible mainly to other members of the cult. His music is the monotonous and nerve-racking drumbeat of the primeval jungle.

If we were to overcome our instinctive revulsion long enough to institute a more intimate search of the Slob's person, we should find exotic treasure indeed. Aside from the miscellaneous and unprintable items of pornography which we may expect as a matter of course, we are bound to come upon several pieces of equipment which will cause even our experienced eyebrows to do a demivolt. I do not refer here to the ubiquitous switchblade knife, normally used to enforce terrorized quiescence upon the victim of a mass rape. Nor do I allude to the bicycle chain, commonly swung menacingly about the heads of smaller boys in order to collect protection money, nor even to the zip gun which lends a deadly note to the gang rumbles.

No, I have reference rather to the inked or tattooed device worn upon the hand or arm, strikingly suggestive of an unholy brotherhoood of crime and startlingly reminiscent of the Maffia. I allude in passing also to such esoteric appurtenances as the razor-studded cap brim for slashing faces, and the shortened tire iron for breaking legs. Surely such a walking chamber of horrors should at least cause us to pause for consideration.

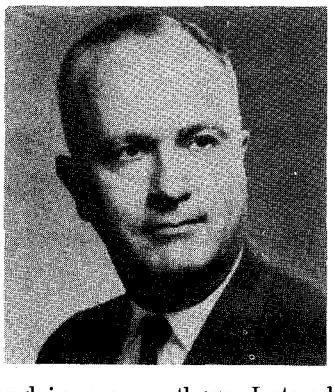
I am reminded in this connection of the Duke of Wellington's comment when confronted with a somewhat similar situation. During the Peninsular Campaign, the Duke kept the sea lanes to London sizzling with his insistent demands for reinforcements. After an interminable delay, the laggard troops arrived in Spain, but to everyone's horror, they turned out to be jailbirds and sturdy rogues, the scourings of the London streets. As the Iron Duke sat glumly on his horse before the heights of Torres Vedras watching the clumsy recruits attempting to drill, an eager aide approached him.

"Tell me, m'Lord, d'ye think these blighters will

Reprinted with permission from *Suffer, Little Children: Reflections on American Education* by Dr. Max Rafferty, Devin-Adair, New York, 1962, $3.00

About the Author

Dr. Max Rafferty is one of two candidates in the November run-off election for the post of California State Superintendent of Public Education. Dr. Rafferty, who campaigned in the June primary on a platform of opposition to "progressive" education, and been called "education's most articulate conservative." He denies the implication.



"A conservative seeks to maintain the *status quo*," he argues. "I seek to change it—drastically. I am opposed to the currently popular 'life adjustment' philosophy in education. I would like to stress the importance of subject matter. I believe in learning for the sake of learning. I'm all for competition—as a prerequisite to beating the Russians, if for no other reason. In all these areas, and in many others, I stand four-square against current theories and practices in American education. If this makes me a conservative, I guess I just don't understand the meaning of the word."

"I am dedicated to Survivalism in modern education, as opposed to Progressivism," Dr. Rafferty stated recently. "Unless we can rid the country's classrooms of the trivia which now holds sway in our texts and in our curriculum, in another generation we will not have a nation to defend, and somebody else will be teaching our children's children."

The La Canada, California, superintendent of schools has had a brilliant 22-year career in his chosen field. Starting in 1940 as a history teacher, he has spent his life as a teacher and administrator of the Golden State. The author of several successful high school and college textbooks, Rafferty recently became the center of nationwide attention when his sensational speech "The Passing of the Patriot" was reprinted by *The Readers Digest* and the *Congressional Record*, and quoted wholly or in part by scores of newspapers and radio and TV commentators from coast to coast. Three years previously, his article "The Cult of the Slob" became the subject of a nationally syndicated TV half-hour show on juvenile delinquency.

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frighten old Boney?"

The Duke regarded him grimly.

"I can't say about Boney, but by God they frighten *me!*"

I must confess that I am with the Duke in this matter. They frighten *me.*

It is these added refinements, these supererogatory, icings on the cake of delinquency which in my opinion constitute ample cause for our serious study of the Slob in any symposium on high-school problems. In sober truth, and especially since educators have of late become prime targets of the Slob's more lethal aggressions, we are left with little choice other than to initiate an examination of Slobbism, if only out of self-defense.

After all, so long as the characters who lurched menacingly about our high-school corridors and snarled defiantly at their teachers confined their activities to mere lurching and snarling, it was expedient for us to chalk up such behavior to "release of tensions" and "animal spirits" and to let it go at that. A good many of our abler instructors, it is true, dropped out of the business, unable or unwilling to assume the role of Frank Buck constantly challenging the carnivores, and some of the hardier souls who stuck it out were carried out feet first as the result of brushes with certain of their pupils whose tensions they had unwittingly helped to release. But minor blood-letting such as this was dismissed by school administrators as statistically inconsequential, and life in the Great American High School rocked and rolled along its accustomed path.

Until recently . . .

WHEN, A FEW MONTHS AGO, a junior-grade disciple of Slobbism toted his rifle to school for kicks, and spent the better part of a half-hour chivvying his startled principal from office to lavatory as the hot lead flew.

And a short time later, another junior-high principal was so bedeviled and humiliated and just plain scared that he chose to solve his problems by jumping off a roof and spattering himself all over a playground, while the Slobs stood by and sniggered.

Then, more recently, the crash of shotgun fire added a touch of piquancy to the run-of-the-mill noises of a California campus as a sulky Slob blew the leg off an athletic director who had been unwise enough to intervene between the grinning gunman and a potential victim.

It may seem at first glance that these examples of Slobbism are excessively sanguinary, but simple assault and battery in the schools is, quite frankly, too common to talk about. Almost every edition of your favorite newspaper contains a matter-of-fact story about some schoolman who has been slugged or roughed up by a pack of punks. Such treatment is coming to be regarded as just another occupational hazard, ranking somewhere on the scale between simple writer's cramp and accumulation of chalk dust in the lungs. So long as this one-sided tong war took place outside the inner sanctum of the principal or the superintendent, we administrators were inclined to shrug it off.

Isolated instances, you know. . . .

Or, "Mr. Jones brought it on himself, in a way. Had trouble establishing rapport."

But recent happenings have placed things in a somewhat different light. The zip-gun sights have been raised, and Mr. Administrator is finding himself uncomfortably in dead center. His concern has ceased to be academic, and is rapidly becoming personal. I can only assume that a good many of my colleagues, in the face of imminent stabbing or shooting, are going to revise their priority listings of significant high-school problems to place Slobbism somewhere up near the top.

At least, they will if they are as downright cowardly as I am.

Even if schoolmen turn out to be heroes, however, it is still high time to concern ourselves with the peculiar problem posed by this twentieth-century version of *homo neanderthalensis.* A school is neither a battleground nor a hunting preserve, and unless we address ourselves energetically to the solving of this puzzle, we are going to find ourselves increasingly beset within our ivory towers by baying bands of Slobs. . . .

The old head-in-the-sand technique of minimizing or ignoring the size of the Slob in the hope that he will somehow get lost won't work any more. It has been fashionable to say smugly that these are maladjusted boys, thrown up through no fault of their own from the modern maelstrom of wars, depressions, and broken homes. To this pious platitude is usually appended the magnificent *non sequitur* that, after all, these social deviates compose but a very small fraction of the total adolescent population. A similar observation, of course, might be made with equal truth about the cholera bacillus.

It is important that we understand our enemy. And it is an enemy we are talking about, not just a misunderstood by-product of the machine age. The Slob, or more importantly the whole institution of Slobbism, is the mortal adversary of Education.

Slobbism negates all the values that we teach.

It convulses hysterically against all disciplines.

It derides morality in any form.

It persistently seeks out ugliness and filth in preference to beauty and decency, like the unlovely but irreproachably Biblical dog which insisted on returning to its vomit.

Above all, it takes pleasure in inflicting pain.

The Slob is thus the exact opposite of the gentleman, who is defined by Newman as one who never willingly inflicts pain. Our Slob not only inflicts pain; he revels in it. The threatening note, the obscene phone call, the ravaging of women and children—these are the Slob's stock in trade. Indeed, it has been truly said that his sole interests are sadism, sex, and speed, in that order.

The Slob's mental processes are so rudimentary as to be almost nonexistent, although a certain amount of animal cunning is sometimes to be found in his agile twisting and turning to avoid work and to remain out of jail. The brain, however, is not so much deficient as unused. It has been short-circuited by a constant succession of appeals to the emotions. The Slob is ruled by his passions. He warms easily to rage. He burns with lust upon the slightest pretext. He shivers, ossasionally, with clammy fear. He is adrenal rather than cerebral, physical rather than mental.

HE IS, IN SHORT, the perfect antithesis of everything Education stands for. The paradox lies in the fact that he is also the product of Education. A dozen years ago, he was in our kindergarten. He went on our field trips to the bakery, and danced around ribboned poles at our May festivals. Only yesterday, he was studying "social living" in our junior highs. He has been tested and guided and motivated. It has cost the taxpayers, over a decade or so, several thousand dollars to produce a Slob. It hardly seems worth it, does it?

Is there any hope of brightening this gloomy picture?

First, let us clear the ground by conceding in advance some of the more obvious truisms. Let us concede that the great majority of our high-school children are as yet free from the grosser manifestations of Slobbism. We can agree, too, on the essentially nonschool origins of the phenomenon. But when all this has been said, it does not follow that Education is absolved of

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all responsibility for the golems who stalk its halls.

Whose fault is it that no more exciting and rewarding goal than sheer sensuality has succeeded in capturing the imagination of these people? Hedonism, after all, is as old as the hills. Its lure was exploded before Christ. Surely Education can, if it tries, break in upon the sterile, revolving-door cycle of liquor and licentiousness.

Who is to blame for the pathological inability of these persons to concentrate for more than a few fleeting moments on anything less basic than feeding, fighting, and fornicating? Could it possibly stem from the chaotic mishmash of canal building, Hopi Indians, tomato growing, air transport, and steel puddling through which we have merry-go-rounded our pupils in recent years? Is it possible that we have produced a group unamenable to discipline simply because we have never insisted upon their mastering anything which required discipline to overcome?

It is barely conceivable that, by destroying the hierarchy of values which placed mastery of specific subject matter in a position of paramount importance, we have persuaded these already confused minds that nothing in life, including life itself, is of any particular importance. We have required them to go to school, but we have not required them to do any work. Instead we have created special "courses" wherein they might sprawl and leer in company with one another, and where constructive learning is laughed out of court. To the Slob, life is a dirty joke, with school the cream of the jest and educators the buffoons.

One way or another, the Slob must go. Those of his ilk who have passed the point of no return must be excluded from our schools as socially uneducable, even as we exclude the unfortunate imbecile as mentally uneducable. And let no one challenge our right to take this step. The Slob is more dangerous to his classmates than a walking case of typhoid or tuberculosis. We have not only the right but the clear and positive duty to quarantine him. It is our shame that we have not done so sooner. What will become of him? When he has reached this stage, he has passed beyond our power to correct. He is no longer susceptible to Education. He has become a subject for criminology.

As Dr. Johnson said of the Scotsman, much may be done with the Slob if he be caught young enough. With a program of specific goals, scientific testing, understanding guidance, and consistent discipline, a school should be able to nip a great deal of Slobbism in the bud. If the school is fortunate enough to be located in a community where the police are alert, the courts tough, and the citizenry concerned, the cult of the Slob can be broken by the united action of all. Where such a happy combination of attitudes is not present, it becomes the positive duty of the school administration to work diligently within the community to produce it.

WE HAVE GONE OVERBOARD on universal education. It has become a fetish instead of a logically considered objective. By our stubborn refusal to exclude clearly pathological cases from school, we are presently permitting this fetishism to work irremediable wrong upon the great majority of normal children whom we are exposing to this moral plague. It is my conviction that Slobbism is a highly contagious disease. It must be treated as such. Isolation and prophylaxis are strongly indicated.

Law cannot help the deliberate homicide. He defies it.

Medicine cannot help the would-be suicide. He rejects it.

Religion cannot help the hardened atheist. He disbelieves it.

Even so, Education cannot help the full-blown Slob. He loathes it.

It is a sorry tribute to our perspicacity as schoolmen that we have let this thing drift to the point where many of us have become quivering quarry in our own classrooms. I submit that it will be pointless and tragic folly for us and for our country if we stand dithering by while the throat of Education is slowly cut with a switchblade knife.

Suffer, Little Children

Reviewed by Edwin McDowell Editorial Writer, The Arizona Republic

ONE OF THE TRAGEDIES of American education during our generation has been the replacement of the three R's with the pursuit of "retroactive inhibitions," "standard deviations" and "partial correlations." This transformation, writes Dr. Rafferty, a California district superintendent of schools and author of high-school and college textbooks, has been effected by the philosophers of pragmatic progressivism, who, brandishing the brittle lance of behavioristic psychology and armored with the invulnerable reputation of John Dewey, ushered in the era of the gimmick, the age of adjustment, the period of the peer group.

In this fascinating tour through the labyrinth of American education, Dr. Rafferty proves himself a literate, cultured and intelligent guide, one who manages to compress more acumen and cogency in a single witty sentence than it has been this reviewer's pleasure to read for some time. The ritual of these educationist high priests, he writes, involves the endless repetition of the mystic words "adjustment to environments." Yet, in their pursuit of the adjustment Grail, these priests have forgotten that the very first duty of the schools is to impart the accumulated wisdom of the race to our children. For to adjust to the 20th Century, he says, is to come to terms with madness; therefore, what is needed is the adjustment of our environment to ourselves, or rather to what we would like ourselves to be.

The white-clad acolytes of 20th Century learning, the author notes, have put all their eggs for the future into one basket labeled *science,* and with childlike faith in the magic of names have attempted to crowd education into the back door of the laboratory. Yet massive injections of psychology, sociology and statistical methods do not produce a science, he reminds us. The brandishing of fairy wands in the form of fruity phrases such as "on-going," "forward-looking" and "meaningfully relevant" will not, despite our fervent supplications, confer the sterile mantle of science upon the shoulders of the education profession. For science, by its very nature, must regard the individual as one out of a swarming mass of units which combine to prove a theorem. To education, the individual is the be-all and the end-all of the profession. In its highest form it approximates creation, a far cry indeed from science, which unleashes the forces of the mind upon matter to transform and to refashion but never to create.

As the doomed city of Carthage groveled at the feet of Moloch, and sacrificed its youth in an unsuccessful attempt to be spared, it remained for our own generation to mold a latter-day version of Moloch, whose new name is utilitarianism. Under his baneful influence, everything, from nursery rhymes to classics, has been leveled off to the lowest common denominator. Ulysses and Penelope have been replaced by Dick and Jane. The quest for the Golden Fleece has been crowded out by the visit of Tom and Susan to the zoo. Jackie pursues his insipid goal of a ride in the district garbage truck with good old crotchety Mr. Jones while the deathless ride of Paul Revere goes unwept, unhonored and unsung.

It is interesting, the author laments, and certainly significent, that in modern education the lofty exception to the rank and file has been compelled to give way to the Great Mediocrity, the synthesis of all that is harmless and safe and banal among us.

Moloch today, he says, is fashioned in the blasphemous image of ourselves. He is Daddy in the second-grade readers who comes home with his eternal briefcase from his meaningless day in his antiseptic office just in time to pat Jip the dog and carry blonde

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little Laurie into the inevitable white bungalow on his stylishly padded shoulders. He is Mommy in the third-grade books, always silk-stockinged and impeccable after a day spent over the electric range, with never a cross word on her carefully made-up lips and never an idea in her empty head. He is Dick and Jane and Tom and Susan, and all the insufferable nonentities who clutter up the pages of our texts with their vapid dithering about humdrum affairs which could never be of conceivable interest to anyone above the level of an idiot.

The voice of Moloch resounds throughout the land, the author warns, averring in its oleaginous Teachers' College accent that only the child's felt needs must be met, that memorization is a sin against the Holy Ghost, and that homework went out with the mustache cup. Haroun-al-Raschid, he whispers, is Fascist, Tom Swift a rapacious capitalist and Charlemagne a bloody old medievalist. The wars we fought were selfish wars; the people we died to free were pawns upon the chessboard of economic determinism; the precious documents that milestone our liberties were strait jackets fitted to the proletariat. And the new priests, with their field trips, group dynamics, Gestalt, topological vectors and maturation levels, little by little have picked the meat from the bones of education and replaced it with pablum. They have played a game of blind-man's buff with children's lives, teaching trivia which scorches genius, sears creative imagination to the bones and withers nonconformity.

Is it any wonder, the author asks, that the abler students grow dull and apathetic as they yawn and watch the clock over the stupid adventures of Muk-Muk the Eskimo Boy or Little Pedro from Argentina?

A BASIC FAULT with education, Dr. Rafferty says, is that too many educators have become fiscal authorities and legislative lobbyists. It is no accident that the two most highly-publicized issues in education today are Federal aid and racial integration, yet neither is a professional problem in the true sense of the word.

Integration, he notes, is an enormous spaghetti tangle of historical trends, sauced with complicated economic factors and liberally peppered with emotional bias. Its roots are anchored back before the first establishment of public education in this country. Yet many of our best educational brains are grappling desperately with this giant, like so many Jacobs tackling black angels. They are writing, talking, even breathing and sleeping integration, instead of devoting their badly-needed intelligences to solving those puzzles to which education alone can supply the key.

Similarly with Federal aid. While it may be argued successfully that educators should tell the people, over and over again if necessary, that more money is needed urgently if education is to continue to make decent nationwide progress, what cannot be claimed, he says, is that educators should transform themselves into fiscal authorities and legislative lobbyists in order to do something completely outside their sphere of competence. Education's own back yards are so cluttered, its own home-grown problems so badly in need of weeding and cultivating, that when educators disperse their energies and scatter their fire they betray their own calling.

There is, he maintains, really only one great problem in American education today—the tragedy of declining intellectual standards. Our teachers, taken as a great totality, today know more about mental hygiene than those who went before, but less about the English language. They are far more at ease in the field of handicrafts, but far less so in discussion of historical figures or events.

And the blame for this downgrading of intellectual standards must rest with the teacher-training institutions of the nation. With few exceptions, he says, they have failed to recognize the need for the educator to be the cultural leader of the community. They have stressed the "how" rather than the "what." They have almost literally welcomed all comers into the profession without stopping to examine intelligence, literacy, or erudition, until it can seriously be said that anyone above the moron level who possesses sufficient time, money and perserverence can get a master's degree in education from any institution in the land that offers it.

A profession which attaches little or no value to the culture of the past, which makes a fetish of fuzzy catchwords like "in-groupness" and "peer status", and which derogates every kind of knowledge to which a "practical" value cannot be attached, is not going to attract the same combination of the idealistic and the learned which once manned the ramparts of education in its unceasing battle with the forces of ignorance. Instead, it will attract the opportunist, the faddist, the inferior mind.

For 30 years, the author says, our Columbia University philosophers, our educational psychologists and our State Department consultants have been leading us down a primrose path where report cards read like Abbott and Costello comedy routines, where competition was a naughty word and where memorization and drill were relics of the Dark Ages. All the while, these same gentlemen kept assuring us that this was the way to the brave new world—to peace, to happy child development, to adjustment.

Had they been around earlier, they would have forced Poe to join Alcoholics Anonymous, shunted Byron off to marriage counselors, sent Michelangelo to a plastic surgeon, required Coleridge to undergo withdrawal treatments and consigned Shelley to one of countless societies of free thinkers. But they would have discovered that as we straighten Michelangelo's crooked nose and teach him to win friends and influence people, we also eliminate Sistine Chapels. And that a Shelley attuned perfectly to his environment might not envy the wild freedom of the skylark sufficiently to write immortal odes to the little wanderer of the skies.

We have within education, the author writes, the opportunity to discover what seems to be a forgotten truth: that the men who made the earth move in new orbits, who have lifted humanity out of ruts and given it wings, have not adjusted to environment. They have adjusted environment to themselves. And it is up to educators to determine whether in the onsurging and billowing wave of the future, mankind will hear the laughter and the shouting of free men, or the murmuring of innumerable bees.

EDUCATION CAN BE SAVED from itself only when we expel the unteachables, those students whose sole interests are sadism, sex and speed (it will be pointless and tragic folly for us and for our country if we stand dithering by while the throat of education is slowly cut with a switchblade knife, he says); when we segregate gifted students (if special opportunity for the gifted is un-American, he notes, so is every college football team, Olympic track team, and college entrance requirement); and, finally, when we abandon the theories of a generation of educationist vipers who conned us into doing things that actually worked against our survival as a free nation.

(Ever since Sputnik, he notes, and because of the demonstrated failure of these theories, most of these folklore specialists are now feverishly writing books and articles showing how analytical geometry and Russian should be put back into the curriculum. And they are busy trying to make everyone forget they ever told teachers to bake sourdough biscuits in order to teach sixth graders about Alaska, and to build igloos out of Frigidaire ice cubes in order to appreciate the great cultural contributions of the Eskimos.)

Until education puts its own house in order, until educators stop collecting college units the way housewives collect green stamps, glorifying the material goal at the expense of true learning, it can expect to be treated as a stepchild—neglected, misunderstood and abused. And only a healthy injection of intelligence will sweep away the debris created by the academic spoilers.

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Section Four
July 21, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Senator Smith analyzes . . .

THE KENNEDY TWIST

A digest of remarks made by Senator Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Maine) before the 10th Annual Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1962.

The B-70 Program

Seeking San Diego aircraft workers' votes November 2, 1960, CANDIDATE Kennedy said, "I endorse wholeheartedly the B-70 program."

At his March 7, 1962, news conference PRESIDENT Kennedy said he felt that B-70 production would be "not the most judicious action," and he clearly indicated willingness to battle Congress to the end on this issue.

This is "The Kennedy Twist"—a rhythm in reverse action.

Federal Judges

In a letter to the President of the American Bar Association, CANDIDATE Kennedy pledged, "I would hope that the paramount consideration in the appointment of a judge would not be his political party but his qualifications for the office."

Fifteen months after taking office PRESIDENT Kennedy and his brother, Robert, had appointed 111 Democrats to lifetime federal judgeships without naming a single Republican, a record condemned by the Federal Judiciary Committee of the American Bar Association.

Again, "The Kennedy Twist"—this time a duet.

For the Duration?

"Preference in appointments will be given to those willing to commit themselves to stay on the job long enough to apply what they learn," said CANDIDATE Kennedy in Springfield, Ohio, October 17, 1960.

But where is PRESIDENT Kennedy's first Secretary of the Navy? With the full blessing of the President, Secretary Connally left his vital post in national defense to seek a governorship.

This is "The Kennedy Twist" done to the tune of "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

Missile Gap

As a CANDIDATE, Kennedy pounded away at the "missile gap."

Three weeks after his inauguration, PRESIDENT Kennedy's Defense Secretary revealed there was no missile gap, after all.

According to Washington society columns, Secretary McNamara is the champion Twister at White House parties.

Interest Rates

In Salem, Oregon, September 7, 1960, CANDIDATE Kennedy said, "We will reverse the disastrous high interest rate—tight money policies of the Republican Party."

But Senator Gore (N. Y. *Times*, 3/17/62) said that to his "disappointment and regret" the Treasury under PRESIDENT Kennedy is continuing the high interest rate policies of the Eisenhower regime.

"The Kennedy Twist" is not compatible with the square dance tempo of that noted Tennessee fiddler, Albert Gore.

Prestige Polls

In the 1960 campaign CANDIDATE Kennedy made an issue of the overseas public opinion polls conducted by the U. S. I. A. and demanded they be published.

When the Cuban fiasco dropped American prestige to an all time low, PRESIDENT Kennedy ordered the polls abolished altogether.

This time, "The Kennedy Twist" had a rhumba beat.

Summitry

Personal diplomacy was denounced by CANDIDATE Kennedy.

But PRESIDENT Kennedy immediately went to the summit in Vienna, where Khrushchev handed him a tough Berlin ultimatum.

"The Kennedy Twist" was played in waltz time.

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Nepotism

On October 18, 1960, CANDIDATE Kennedy told the Washington *Daily News*, "Nepotism is dangerous to the public interest and to our national morality."

As PRESIDENT, he ignored his unqualified condemnation of nepotism, and the list of Kennedy relatives on the public payroll is only a little more exclusive than the so-called social "400."

"The Kennedy Twist" is no longer a duet; it is a conga line stretching around the world.

Secrecy

"I believe that the American people in 1960 are entitled to the truth, the truth with the bark off, the facts of the matter," said CANDIDATE Kennedy at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, October 26, 1960.

After the nation's newspaper editors had condemned PRESIDENT Kennedy's violation of promises of open door information policies, Senator Fulbright told "Meet the Press" April 30, 1961, he hoped the President would inform the country of the conditions we confront and what we ought to do about them.

"The Kennedy Twist"—but without accompaniment by the Arkansas Traveler.

Freezing Defense Funds

Seeking votes before the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, CANDIDATE Kennedy made a scathing attack on the impounding of defense funds by the Eisenhower Administration and stated, "These funds must be unfrozen and spent!"

Yet, as soon as he took office, PRESIDENT Kennedy impounded and froze defense funds voted by Congress and refused to spend them.

Again, "The Kennedy Twist"—a rhythm in reverse action.

Beans

In the October 7, 1960, radio-TV debate, CANDIDATE Kennedy said, "You can't tell me anyone who uses beans instead of meat . . . is well fed or adequately fed." (This from a Bostonian??)

Early in 1961 PRESIDENT Kennedy's Administration proudly announced it was making the pea bean "a part of the effort to expand and improve the quality of food for needy persons."

"The Kennedy Twist"—with a game of bean bag between dance numbers.

Leadership

Taunting President Eisenhower for alleged lack of leadership, CANDIDATE Kennedy, November 5, 1960, said in New York, "I want to be . . . a Chief Executive in every sense of the word . . ."

But even the pro-Kennedy Washington *Post* editorialized on February 27, 1962, "Maybe it would be more apposite to wonder what sort of leadership Congress is getting from the White House . . . The simple sending of an eloquent message . . . can hardly be said to fill the bill . . ."

In "The Kennedy Twist" nobody leads.

Growth

On October 29, 1960, CANDIDATE Kennedy spoke at Valley Forge and warned Russia would overtake the U. S. economically unless we stepped up our annual 2.5 per cent growth rate.

But by June 28, 1961, PRESIDENT Kennedy was parrotting his campaign opponent and assuring the country, "Soviet output will not reach two thirds of ours by 1970."

"The Kennedy Twist" includes kicking the statistics around.

Cuba

Said CANDIDATE Kennedy, "We must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic anti-Castro forces in exile and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro."

But when PRESIDENT Kennedy had a chance to back his strong talk with action, he called off the invasion air support. He then capped the disaster with a pitiful and degrading tractors-for-freedom deal which fell through.

"The Kennedy Twist"—done in agony with a Cuban beat.

"He has talked like Churchill and acted like Chamberlain" . . . James Reston, Chief of the New York Times Washington Bureau.

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ACTION IN FORCING MAJOR STEEL PRODUCERS TO CANCEL A PRICE INCREASE:

If price control is needed, then the proper course is the enactment of legislation covering ALL industries and business and covering wages.

For those who applaud the tactics of threat of criminal prosecution and the use of the FBI in police state methods, I would say—

TO THE CONSUMER HOUSEWIFE:

If the President alone can set the price of steel then he can set the wage that her husband receives.

TO THE CORNER GROCER OR DRUGGIST:

If the President alone can set the price of steel, then he can tell them how much they can charge for a loaf of bread or a tube of toothpaste.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS:

If the President or the Attorney General can order the FBI to rout a reporter out of bed in the middle of the night on a news story, then it can be done to you.

GREATNESS IS NOT MANIFESTED BY UNLIMITED PRAGMATISM, WHICH PLACES SUCH A HIGH PREMIUM ON THE END JUSTIFYING ANY MEANS AND ANY METHODS.

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Section Five
July 21, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

From a New California District . . .

'Jab-a-Liberal' Creator Runs for Congress

By KENNETH W. INGWALSON, Assistant Publisher, HUMAN EVENTS

BILL RICHARDSON SAYS that four years ago he was a "fuzzy-thinking, uninformed conservative," content with the drift of the times. If a change of direction were needed, "Let George do it—was my motto."

Today Bill is the 34-year-old, dynamic conservative Republican candidate for Congress in California's new 29th District.

He won the nomination in a hard-fought primary campaign against three opponents. Bill received over 10,000 votes against 7,500 gained by the runner-up—the well known George Ricci, mayor of Temple City.

His road to Congress began over four years ago when, stimulated by a gift subscription to HUMAN EVENTS, he began to study in depth the nature of freedom and the structure of our Federal republic.

About two years ago, Mrs. J. Vernon Luck of Los Angeles, returning from a HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference, loaned him a complete set of the Conference tapes. Via tape recorder, he attended the Conference. "This" says Bill "turned my concern about the conservative cause into an interest in doing something through political action."

He got into precinct work. He soon became chairman of the Republican Educational Program in his district and helped organize over 100 study groups.

"As I saw the bold moves of the New Frontier unfold early, I resolved that somehow I had to do more," he said.

He sold his advertising firm and began the publication of a series of greeting cards fittingly called "jab-a-liberal's"—each designed to pinpoint the fallacies of the liberal philosophy and to awaken the receivers to the truth. "It was my way to multiply myself." Soon his friends urged him to seek the nomination for Congress from the new district. As a result of Governor Edmund G. Pat Brown's infamous California gerrymandering plan, California's 29th District is heavily Democratic in registration. So Richardson faces a tough fight against a New Frontiersman, George Brown, State Assemblyman from Monterey Park.

H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON

FOR A SAMPLE OF RICHARDSON'S "JAB-A-LIBERAL" CARD SERIES, SEE THE NEXT PAGE.

THE RACE WILL BE a test of how hard volunteers work. It appears that Richardson is off to a flying start. Five hundred precinct workers recently turned out for a rally to work. He will apply the lessons learned in the tough primary contest against a candidate reputed to be to the Left of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., if that is possible.

Bill Richardson says some lessons he learned are:

1. Stand on American principles and *"know"* them. Be able to vocally defend our capitalistic, economic system on both a factual and emotional level. (Read HUMAN EVENTS.)

2. Understand the philosophical base of communism and socialism. People know there is a problem; they want to know *why* socialism and communism are bad.

3. Run a clean campaign and always be on the offensive.

4. Meet people. Coffee hours are wonderful personal contacts with potential workers. I had 101 coffees in the primary and it was one of the most important tools in the campaign.

5. Precinct work. Don't phone; walk the blocks. The people *want* to know the candidate and if he can't see everybody, his workers must.

6. Nobody works diligently just for a candidate. Good Americans will work very hard for *principles of good government.* A candidate must always remember to stand for principle and people will stand with him. Winning a campaign is team-play all the way.

7. Our motto through the campaign was: Do the things you don't like to do"—such as door to door precinct work, that extra phone call, seeing that person you normally wouldn't see, giving up that extra bridge game, not playing golf on your regular day, etc.

8. A successful campaign is made of Indians, not chiefs. (This also includes the candidate.) No work is too menial for anybody. We had as town chairmen people of great community stature who were licking stamps and manning precincts.

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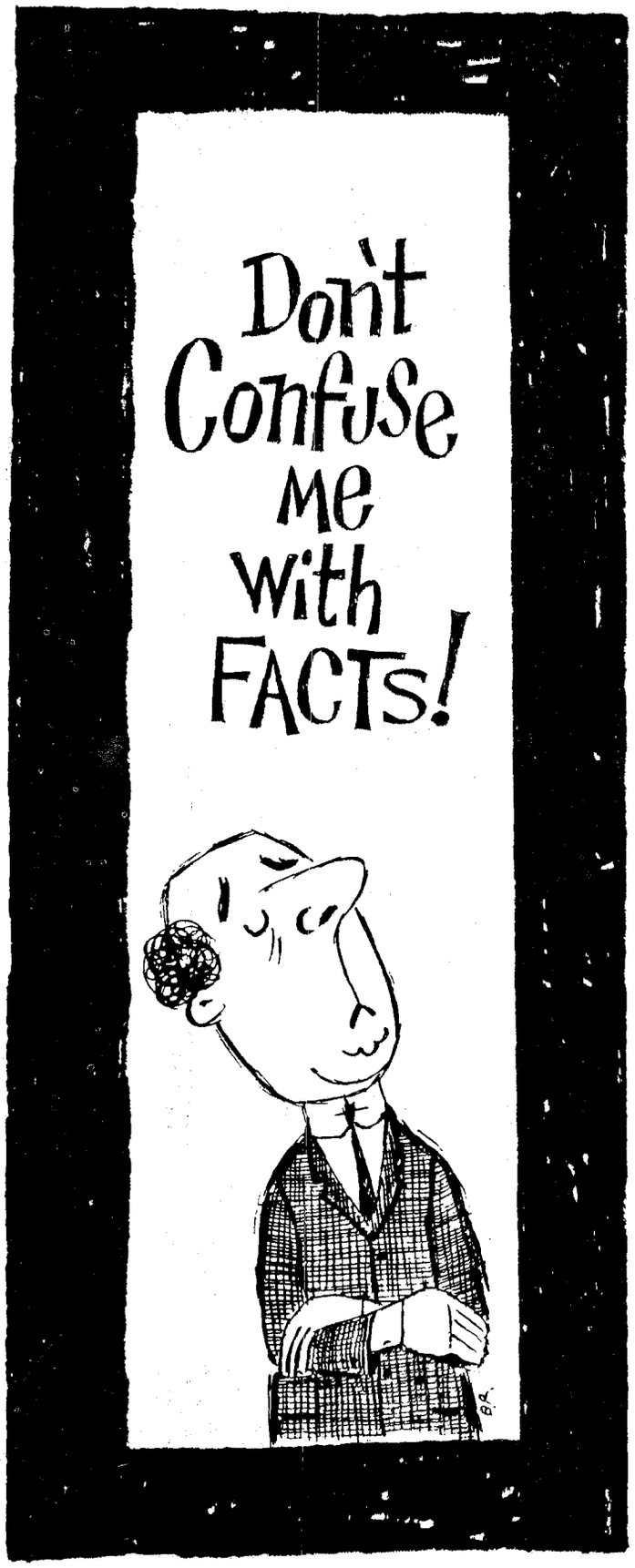
An Example of Richardson's 'Jab-a-Liberal' Cards

His cards, says Bill, are "intended for conservatives to send to liberals or their undecided friends." The series of 10 cards is in color, and folded to "split the message."

(COVER)



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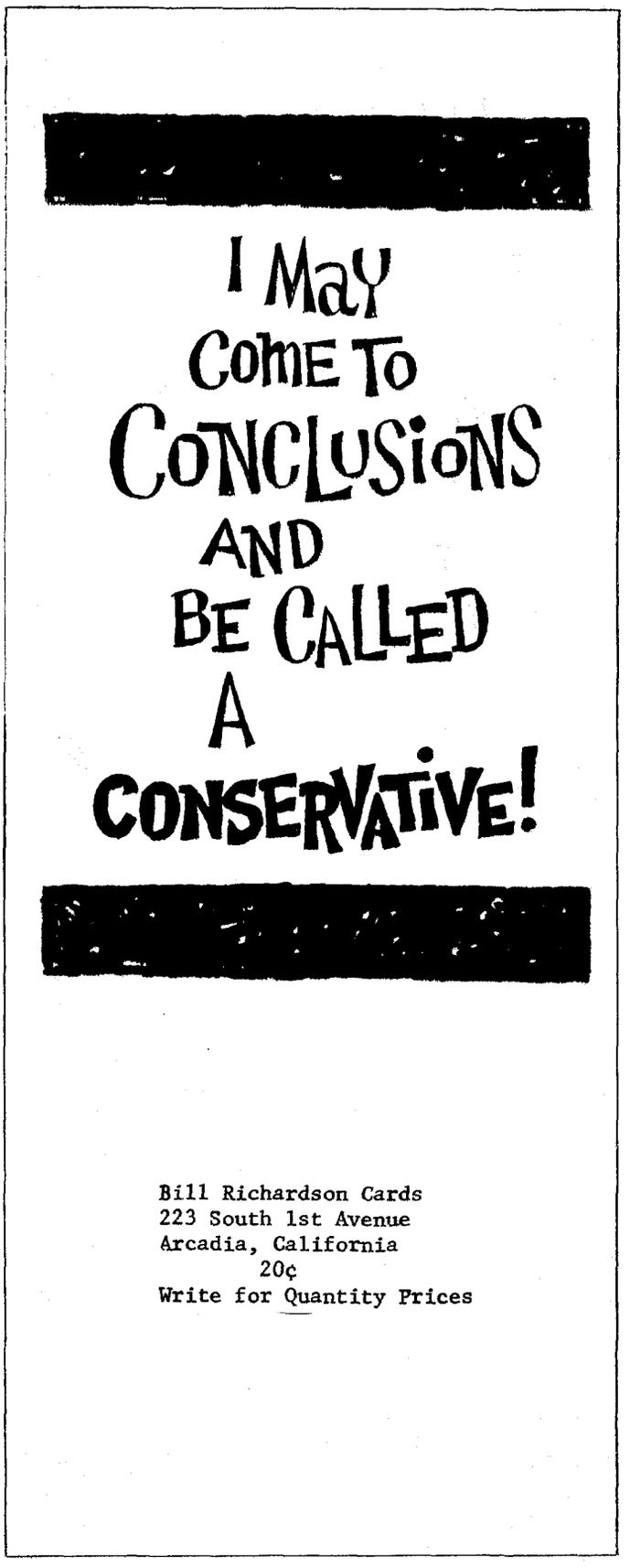
I May Come To CONCLUSIONS AND BE CALLED A CONSERVATIVE!
Bill Richardson Cards
223 South 1st Avenue
Arcadia, California
20¢
Write for Quantity Prices

Reprints of this section are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

Besides his "jab-a-liberal" card series, Richardson produces a series of 6 conservative, religious Christmas cards.

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Section Six
July 21, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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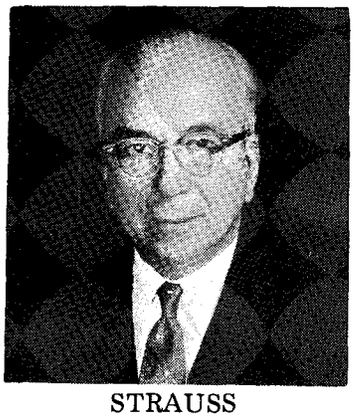
The Lewis Strauss Memoirs

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

OTHELLO WITHOUT IAGO would have made a sweet love story, but we would have missed that smiling villain and one of the great tragic plays of our language would have remained unwritten.

Some of us who have known and admired Lewis L. Strauss will regret that his autobiography, *Men and Decisions*, soon to be released,* leaves out the arch-villains of his career.



STRAUSS

Where is Senator Clinton Anderson (D.-N. M.), who personally engineered Strauss' rejection by the Senate as Secretary of Commerce, a post which Strauss had sentimentally hoped to have as a capstone of his half-century of public service? Anderson appears only as "the junior Senator from New Mexico."

Where is columnist Drew Pearson, and where are the Alsop brothers? The three of them show up in the book only in lower-case reference as "columnists," whereas in real life they were, with Anderson, implacable adversaries who helped spin the plot of Admiral Strauss' career and to color it with passion.

But perhaps the reader should be like the dinner guest and never ask for fare that isn't offered. Nobody will go hungry from this sumptuous and diversified volume which, in close to 500 pages, tells as much about history, personalities and momentous undertakings as any book should be expected to do. The author, indeed, does make a love story of his 44-year comradeship with Herbert Hoover, his admiring association with James Forrestal and easy friendship with scores of others among the great and near-great.

As a Southern horse-and-buggy shoe "drummer," this remarkable teen-ager saved $20,000 before he could vote. He took it from Richmond to Washington, along with his rustic scruples. Almost his first Washington adventure was to see his senior Senator's secretary rip off an introductory note which presented the constituent as a valued friend, then sign the Senator's name. Strauss felt the letter would make him "a participant in a misrepresentation," so he didn't use it, but he still has it.

Anyhow, it wasn't necessary. Hoover, trying to send food to World War I populations, asked him when he wanted to start working for nothing and said, "Take off your coat," when Strauss said, "Right now."

All of the 19 chapters deal with decision-making. Strauss backed the right horses in business enterprises, succeeded in rescuing some of his co-religionists from Hitler, failed in an amateurish scheme with two priests to prevent a collision of Japanese and American policies in 1941, tried a little bumptiously for a Reservist to steer the Navy into the paths of wisdom during the late war.

HE ASSEMBLED THE FIRST TEAM of atomic scientists in the mid-1930's because both his parents had died of cancer and there was a theory that uranium "bombs" might reach and cure internal malignancies. He brought together the scientist Szilard and the economist Sachs, who drafted the famous letter to President Roosevelt which Albert Einstein signed: "Sir: Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard . . . leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy . . . to the construction of bombs."

Strauss tried (more than he says in this book) to get the authorities to drop the first atomic bomb, if it was to be dropped at all, on an unpopulated area rather than a Japanese city. A scientific group, including one man who later had qualms about making bombs to deter communism, scoffed at the proposal. They "did not think exploding one of those things as a firecracker over a desert was likely to be very impressive."

As a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Strauss was the strong man in presenting President Truman with reasons for making the H-bomb. As AEC Chairman under President Eisenhower, Strauss pushed security measures which earned him much wrath from the liberals. But soon he was working in Atoms for Peace.

Yet when he comes to sum up all the decision-making, Strauss wonders if men really do have free will in matters of high importance, or whether the destiny of nations, the circumstances of scientific, historical and moral necessity, do not rule. He strongly desires to believe in human free will, but he settles for "goals." Man's ability to rule the world is "a matter of faith rather than proof."

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

* *Men and Decisions* by Lewis L. Strauss (Doubleday, New York, 1962, $6.95).

Did 'Soapy' Advise the Congo?

From the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

The new republic down in the Congo area is about two years old, but it has just come up with what it is pleased to call a national budget for the first time.

We note with vast interest the fact that the Congolese financial wizards anticipate income of $150 million and plan expenditures of $382 million. Evidently the boys have pondered the economic theories of the New Frontier and gone them some better.

Incidentally, considering what happened in Michigan when G. Mennen Williams was chief executive up there, we feel morally certain that Soapy must have advised the Congolese folks when they made out their budget. It hardly seems likely that inexperienced people could have done so nobly all by themselves.

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A Russian's View of America

By DR. HOWARD E. KERSHNER, Editor
Reprinted with Permission from *Christian Economics*

During our sojourn in Moscow a highly-placed Russian official accepted our invitation to lunch at the Ukrainian Hotel. We talked for two hours and a few days later I spent two hours with him in his office. This man is well-educated and has traveled widely, including three visits to the United States and other Western countries. . . .

He declared that the only way the underdeveloped countries could make rapid progress toward overcoming poverty, ignorance and disease was by full government direction of all economic activity. He said the United States is rapidly adopting a government-managed economy, that it is a world-wide trend and that we cannot stop it. Smiling at me smugly, he said, "You know, Dr. Kershner, as well as I that a mixed economy is not permanent, and you have already injected so much government intervention in your formerly free economy that you cannot now stop it short of complete socialism. We do not have to coerce you or even urge you. All we have to do is to wait a few years and you, yourself, will arrive at a centrally-controlled economy similar to that which we have already achieved."

. . . The Communists do not believe the people are capable of governing themselves as we attempt in our country but that it is necessary for the elite to govern the masses. That is done in Communist countries by the 1 or 3 per cent of the people who make up the party.

He declared that people are selfish and corrupt and cannot be trusted with private economic power. I replied that clothing them with government power did not make them less selfish and corrupt but did make them far more dangerous because they were far more powerful. Men do not cease to be selfish when exercising the power of government but their capacity for injuring their fellows is infinitely increased. He disagreed and said China was making more progress towards industrialization and overcoming poverty than would be possible under the kind of freedom I advocated. He thinks food, housing and clothing are more important than freedom and should be sought first. After basic essentials are provided he believes freedom can be developed. I told him that governments never voluntarily surrender power and that economic well-being had been achieved almost directly in proportion to the amount of freedom enjoyed by the people. If the people could be freed from government control, they would achieve their own prosperity. . . .

How to Defeat a Liberal

There are 30-odd members of the extreme liberal group ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) in high places in the Kennedy Administration. Liberal candidates for Congress and the legislature should be forced to accept the onus of being pro-ADA or come out with a frank repudiation of ADA—which means rejection of the New Frontier and the Kennedy Administration.

No Democratic candidate should be permitted to equivocate on the vital ADA issue!

The Nation's No. 1 ADA'er is in the White House telling JFK what to do. He is Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who has refused to repudiate his 1947 declaration (see HUMAN EVENTS, June 16, page 445):

"There seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of New Deals."

In that famous article, Schlesinger said that Karl Marx had made one tactical error. Marx thought the capitalistic classes would use force to stop socialism. Therefore, said Marx, violent revolution would be necessary. Schlesinger says recent history has proved that Marx "enormously overestimated the political courage and will of the capitalists." Continues Schlesinger, capitalism has displayed "far more cowardice" than Marx anticipated.

HUMAN EVENTS has just published a powerful Special Supplement, "The Truth About ADA." Unless the Democratic candidates in your region repudiate ADA and all its works, you should saturate your district with this Supplement. The page size of the Supplement is twice that of a HUMAN EVENTS page. The Supplement contains 16 pages—12,000 words of dynamite. Get your distribution started now so the many persons reading "The Truth About ADA" will tell others about it. The chain action then will spread until the pro-ADA candidates in your region have been defeated.

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Send me ------- reprints of "THE TRUTH ABOUT ADA"

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Additional copies of this special supplement: single copy 25 cents (coins, not stamps); 5 copies $1; 30 copies $5; 500 copies $50; 1,000 copies $80. In 5,000 lots $70 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, supplements are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery of special supplements, add 8 cents per copy; for airmail add 12 cents per copy.

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USDA Spawns Wine Surplus

By Representative Robert J. Dole (R.-Kans.)

Now the same Department of Agriculture whose policies brought large surpluses of feed grains, dairy products and wheat has succeeded in creating a new surplus—an oversupply of California wine. The Department urged California growers to approve in a referendum a grape marketing order. This resulted in higher prices for the grapes they sold but they received nothing for the one-fourth of their crop which was diverted to surplus wine.

California papers charge the operation meant a $30 million windfall to the wineries. Now the growers are paying storage charges on 18 million gallons of surplus wine and wondering what to do with it.

Incidentally, the $9,850-a-year USDA employe who supervised the counting of the grape referendum ballots is now working at $20,000 for the grape crush committee which was created under the terms of the marketing order.

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'Soviet Foreign Policy'

Fordham University Press recently published a new book by Anthony Trawick Bouscaren (*Soviet Foreign Policy: A Pattern of Persistence*, $5). Featured on the book jacket are these two quotations:

"The enemy advances, we retreat; enemy halts, we harass; enemy tires, we attack; enemy retreats, we pursue."

—Mao Tse-tung

"The victory will be ours; the victory of the world Communist Revolution is certain."

—Lenin, 1919

The characteristic of the Soviet Union in adhering to its path toward the communization of the world is unswerving singlemindedness. The West has only to examine the technique of the United Front, the Non-Aggression Pact of 1939, the era of Peaceful Co-existence to find that, far from being examples of deviation, they are simply adjustments considered by the Communists tactically necessary and temporary. Their reason and worth are determined by how well the advancement of the world Communist movement is served.

At one time the Soviets show clenched fists and rattle their rockets. At another they seem to be extending the olive branch. Never is there deviation from the ultimate goal.

In drawing predominantly on Soviet documents, Dr. Bouscaren has clearly and in detail delineated the success of the Soviet drive, the plan of which has been openly proclaimed by Communist leaders since the Bolshevik rise to power. Indicative of the Soviet gains in the expansionist phase of the revolution are the free world's losses since 1944—8 million square miles and 8 hundred million people.

The West would do well to heed the lesson to be drawn from this book: that to the Soviets "negotiation" means not give and take but a complete surrender to what they have demanded from the beginning.

* * *

Dr. Bouscaren, professor of political science at Le Moyne College, Syracuse, New York, holds his doctorate from University of California (Berkeley). A faculty member at the National War College in 1957-58, the author has also lectured at the Naval War College and the Army Command and General Staff College. He has written several books and pamphlets on communism and in 1958 received the Freedoms Foundation Award. Dr. Bouscaren is a frequent contributor to journals of scholarship and current events, among them HUMAN EVENTS.

BOUSCAREN

JEFFERSON, REMOTE?—"Jefferson is today remote and irrelevant . . . a figure not of present concern but of historical curiosity. Had the United States responded to his ideology we would today be a feeble and impotent nation." **(From a speech by Special Presidential Assistant Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., on February 15, 1962)**

Utter Coincidence

From the Republican Congressional Committee *Newsletter*

"Approximately 60 subpoenas are reported to have been served on citizens of Los Angeles for hearings by HUAC [the House Committee on Un-American Activities] beginning on April 24. These hearings will be the 32nd in that city since 1950, and the first outside Washington since the disastrous visit by the Committee to San Francisco in 1960."

—*Legislative Newsletter* of Americans for Democratic Action, April 20, 1962.

"Approximately 60 subpoenas are reported to have been served on citizens of Los Angeles for hearings by HUAC beginning on April 24. These hearings will be the 32nd in that city since 1950, and the first outside Washington since the disastrous visit by the Committee to San Francisco in 1960."

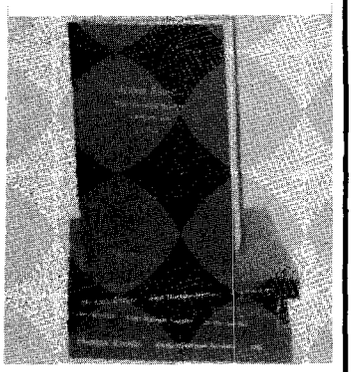
—*The Rights Letter* of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has been cited by both HUAC and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a Communist front, April 17, 1962.

NEPOTISM—"It is reported that Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has issued a general policy statement that discourages nepotism in his Department. One observer suggested that Freeman should send a copy to the White House!" **(Representative H. R. Gross, Iowa Republican)**

Order Bound Volume Now!

Order your January-June, 1962, Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS NOW. Pre-publication price, $9.50. After July 31, $15. Shipping date: August 15.

This volume will contain the entire collection of approximately 500 pages that appears in HUMAN EVENTS from January through June, 1962. In addition, there are cross-indexing and a table of contents.



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TIMES HAVEN'T CHANGED

[From The Saturday Evening Post—January 1, 1938]

HERBERT JOHNSON'S CARTOON

"BAH! THE CREATURE HAS NO SPIRIT!"

—This famed Herbert Johnson cartoon is reprinted with the permission of his daughter, Katharine Johnson Evans, and *The Saturday Evening Post.*

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